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fore doubtless influenced by the folk-lore of the various peoples with whom the Jews had come in contact.

April 19. The Society met in the room of the Woman's Club. The annual election took place, and the following officers were elected, to serve for the year 1898-99: *President*, Prof. Charles L. Edwards. *First Vice-President*, Mrs. G. A. Thayer. *Second Vice-President*, Mr. F. A. King. *Secretary*, Miss Therese Kirchberger. *Treasurer*, Mr. L. M. Savage. *Advisory Committee*, Dr. D. Philipson, Dr. I. D. Buck, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. A. D. McLeod. After the business meeting, Professor Edwards gave his lecture on the "Current Superstitions of the Bahamas," followed by a series of views representing the scenery of the islands, which were highly enjoyed.

Therese Kirchberger, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.—The Folk-Lore Section of the Woman's Anthropological Society, of Washington, D. C., held a meeting and reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, on Wednesday evening, December 8, 1897. Miss Alice C. Fletcher presided; and Mrs. Marianna P. Seaman read a paper on "Gloves: their History, Customs, and Folk-lore;" Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the National Museum, gave an account of "The Women who have gone to live in the sky," or, the deification of certain abstract conceptions in regard to the workings of nature; and Col. Weston Flint spoke of Chinese folk-lore as he had observed it. The papers were discussed by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Weather Bureau, Dr. Frank Baker, and Prof. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

BOOKS.

ZBORNIK ZA NARODNI ŽIVOT I OBIČAJE JUŽNIH SLAVENA (Journal of the National Life and Customs of the Southern Slavs), published by the Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, edited by Prof. IVAN MILČETIĆ, Part I. Zagreb (Agram), 1896. Pp. viii, 368, l. 8°.

Though among the first to collect the folk-lore of the people, the Croats are the last of the Slavs to found a periodical for a methodical glean- ing of what little may still be left of the creation of the popular mind. Poland set the example for all such publications by its "Zbiór wiadomości do antropologii Krajowej," which is edited by the Academy of Sciences at Cracow, and which has now reached its eighteenth volume. In it have appeared the important anthropological investigations of Majer, Koper- nicki, Olechnowicz, and a vast amount of material of a more general ethnological character. In the mean while Karłowicz began his "Wisła" in Warsaw in 1887. While claiming to be a geographical-ethnological magazine, yet in reality it almost entirely deals with folk-lore, there having appeared in it but two geographical essays.

Bulgaria is the youngest of the Slavic countries to develop a native literature. Before the sixties there were no Bulgarian books in existence; in fact there was no language ready for literary purposes. Since then, but especially since its separation from Turkey, Bulgaria has had a phenomenal mental growth, and the mediæval gloom is rapidly disappearing there before the light of culture. Here, of all countries, it was important to collect the rich folk-lore material before it is swept away by the growing enlightenment. This work is admirably carried on by the Ministry of Public Instruction, under the editorship of Professor Šišmanov, which since 1889 has brought out fourteen enormous volumes of its "*Sbornik za narodni umotvorenija nauku i knizevnost*."

The Bohemians have had their "*Český lid*" since 1891, while the representative folk-lore periodical of Russia since 1890 has been the "*Živaja starina*." The former started out with too broad a platform, which included anthropology, archæology, ethnography, and kulturgeschichte.

In editing the present "*Zbornik*," the Agram Academy carefully weighed the various tendencies represented in the publications of the sister institutions and periodicals, and decided to restrict its programme to a narrower sphere. The articles in the same belong to three groups: (1) To the one treating on the national life in the narrower sense, such as food, house, dress, games, dances, etc.; (2) Popular customs and beliefs in all their possible manifestations; (3) Dialectology, including descriptions of Serbo-Croatian dialects in their grammatical and lexicographic aspects. To insure exact and full results, question lists are carefully prepared and sent abroad; and to encourage thorough investigations and an active participation in the work, all articles accepted are paid for as in literary periodicals.

As the title indicates, it is the intention of the Academy to include in its field of investigation all the Southern Slavs, *i. e.* the Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, and also the Bulgarians. The material given in this First Part touches on all points of the programme, and contains contributions from Montenegro, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, and Slavonia, all those dealing on some special subject being placed together. A large space is left to a review of all the above mentioned (except the "*Zbiór*") Slavic folk-loristic periodicals since their first issue. The whole number is characterized by an almost entire absence of generalizations, as its main object is an objective collection of all the material available, not a discussion of the same.

Leo Wiener.

In this connection may be printed a list of societies and periodicals allied with the Polish Folk-Lore Society, furnished by Dr. Krček, the Librarian of the Society, in answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of the American Folk-Lore Society. The list will be found to have bibliographical interest, although several of the journals named are historical and geographical, rather than ethnographical.

List of the Societies with which the Polish Folk-Lore Society is allied:

Poland. — Akademja umiejętności (Academy of Sciences), Cracow, Gali-

cia, Austria. (Publications exchanged: (1) "Materjały etnograficzne;" (2) "Zbiór wiadomości do antropologii Krajowej.")

Towarzystwo handlowo-geograficzne (Commercial and Geographical Society). Lemberg, Galicia, Austria. (Publishes "Gazeta handlowo-geograficzna.")

Towarzystwo przyjaciół nauk (Society of Friends of the Arts and Sciences). Posen, Germany. (Publishes "Roczniki.")

Towarzystwo historyczne (Historical Society). Lemberg, Galicia, Austria. (Publishes "Kwartalnik historyczny.")

Towarzystwo filologiczne (Philological Association). Lemberg, Galicia, Austria. (Publishes "Eos.")

Towarzystwo naukowe im. Szewczenka (Szewczenko Society of Arts and Sciences). Lemberg. (Numerous ethnographical publications.)

Russia. — Imperatorskoe russkoe geografičeskoe obščestvo (Imper. Russian Geographical Society). St. Petersburg. (Publishes "Izvestija.")

Austria. — Anthropologische Gesellschaft. Wien. (Publishes "Mittheilungen.")

Verein für österreichische Volkskunde. Wien. (Publishes "Zeitschrift des Ver. f. Volksk.")

Verein für siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Klausenburg. (Publishes (1) "Correspondenzblatt," (2) "Archiv.")

Bohemia (Austria). — Národopisné museum československé (Museum of Bohemian Folk-Lore). Prague. (Publishes "Věstník," "Národopisný sborník.")

Průmyslové museum pro východní Čechy (Industrial Museum for East-Bohemia). Chrudim. (Beautiful publications of Folk-industry-products.)

Königl. böhm. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Prague. (Publishes "Sitzungsberichte," etc.)

Jednota českých filologů (Philological Association of Bohemia). Prague. (Publishes "Listy filologické a paedagogické.")

Česká společnost zeměvědná (Geographical Association of Bohemia). Prague. (Publishes "Sborník.")

Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen. Prague. (Publishes "Beiträge zur deutsch-böhmischen Volkskunde," redigiert von Prof. Dr. A. Hauffen, Prag, Universität.)

Včela čáslavská (Bee of Čáslav). Čáslav. President, Dr. Kl. Čermák. (Publishes "Věstník československých museí a spolků archaeologických.")

Slovenská museálna spoločnosť (Slovakian Museum-Association). Turčín sv. Martin. (Publishes an ethnographical "Sborník.")

Croatia (Austria). — Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti (South-Slavic Academy of Arts and Sciences). Zagreb, Agram. (Publishes (1) "Rad," (2) "Narodopisni sbornik.")

Hrvatsko arheološko društvo (Croatian Archæological Association). Zagreb, Agram. (Publishes "Vjesnik.")

Dalmatia (Austria). — Hrvatsko starinarsko društvo (Croatian Archæological Association). Knin. (Publishes "Starohrvatska prosvjeta.")

Bosnia and Hercegovina. — Zemaljski muzej u Bosni i Hercegovini (National Museum of B. and H.). Sarajevo. (Publishes "Glasnik.")

Carniola (Austria). — Musealverein für Krain. Laibach. (Publishes (1) "Mittheilungen," (2) "Izvestja.")

Slovenska Matice. Laibach. (Publishes (1) "Letopis," (2) "Strekelj," Slovenian Folk-songs, etc.)

Bukowina (Austria). — Bukowiner Landes-Museum. Czernowitz. (Publishes "Zahrbuch.")

Hungary. — Archäologische Commission der ungar. Akademie der Wissenschaften (Magyar tudományos Akadémia). Budapest. (Publishes "Archaeologiai értesítő.")

Serbia. — Matica srpska (Serbian National Society). Neusatz. (Publishes "Letopis.")

Germany. — Verein f. bayerische Volkskunde. München, Bayern. (Publishes "Mittheilungen.")

Niederlausitzer Gesellschaft für Anthropologie u. Alterthumskunde. Guben, Sachsen. (Publishes "Niederlausitzer Mittheilungen.")

Mačiča serbska (Lusatian National Society). Bautzen, Sachsen. (Publishes "Časopis.")

Schlesische Gesellschaft für Volkskunde. Breslau, Schlesien. (Publishes "Mittheilungen.")

Verein für sächsische Volkskunde. Leipzig, Sachsen. (Address, Prof. Dr. E. Mogk, Leipzig University. (Publishes "Mittheilungen.")

Verein für Volkskunde. Berlin, Prussia. (Publishes "Zeitschrift d. Ver. f. Volksk.")

Switzerland. — Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Volkskunde. Zürich. (Publishes "Schweizerisches Archiv für Volkskunde.")

Belgium. — Société du folklore wallon. Brussels. (Publishes "Bulletin de folklore.")

France. — Société d'anthropologie. Paris. (Publishes Bulletins.)

Italy. — R. Accademia dei Lincei. Roma. (Publishes (1) "Rendiconti," (2) "Atti.")

R. Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Padova. (Publishes "Atti e Memorie.")

R. Istituto Orientale, Neapoli.

Great Britain. — Folk-Lore Society, London.

Manchester Geographical Society.

United States. — Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.

Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

The January-March number of this Journal (p. 80) contained a review of the "Legend of Sir Gawain," by Miss Jessie A. Weston. The author is not satisfied with the fairness of the notice, concerning which she has addressed a communication. Her object was to point out the correlation between the adventures in French, German, and English romances assigned to Gawain, and those in Irish mediæval sagas attributed to Cuchulinn and other heroes. This main purpose, she thinks, the review disregarded, dealing only with the question of Celtic origins, which she had no purpose

of demonstrating. There can be no doubt of the existence of parallellisms, in the presentation of which Miss Weston has done a service, and the reviewer could certainly have no intention of disparaging the work; the discussion was not intended as an attack on the views of Miss Weston, but rather as self-defence on the part of the writer, who was entitled to maintain his own opinions as expressed in print, regarding the influence of Crestien of Troyes as an element especially determining the current form of Arthurian romance. In such a labyrinth as this literature presents, it would be in a high degree uncivil to affirm that any one set of ideas is of necessity correct. The interpretation of the parallels pointed out in the work is matter of opinion, and it is open to regard them as connected rather by the general conformity of European mediæval folk-lore than by any generic association between Irish and Continental matter. Differences of judgment ought not to lessen appreciative regard for conscientious students; and the reviewer certainly desired to express such sentiment for the author. As for the spelling of the proper name Chrétien, it is pointed out that the circumflex was meant to represent the missing *s*.

W. W. N.

JOURNALS.

1. **The American Anthropologist.** (Washington.) Vol. XI. No. 2, February, 1898. Zuñi ancestral gods and masks. M. C. STEVENSON. — Bibliography of anthropologic literature. (Continued in Nos. 3, 4.) — No. 3, March. The winter solstice ceremony at Walpi. J. W. FEWKES. (Concluded in No. 4.)

2. **The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.** (Chicago.) Vol. XX. No. 2, March–April, 1898. The origin and traditional history of the Irish. C. STANILAND WAKE. — No. 3, May–June. Osiris. — Resurrection and the principle of life. E. R. EMERSON. — The scapegoat. C. JOHNSTON. — Spanish and American explorations. S. D. PEET.

3. **Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.** (London.) Vol. XXVII. No. 3, February, 1898. The natives of Rotuma. J. STANLEY GARDINER. — The significance of the scalp-lock. A study of an Omaha ritual. A. C. FLETCHER. — Anthropological miscellanea. Review of "Navaho Legends" by W. Matthews.

4. **Folk-Lore.** (London.) Vol. VIII. No. 4, December, 1897. Notes on Orendel and other stories. W. P. KER. — Some Oxfordshire seasonal survivals. P. MANNING. — The binding of a god. W. CROOKE. — Reviews. Correspondence. Holy Week observance in the Abruzzi. The hare. Fertilization of birds. Spiders. Omens of death. Italian amulets. — Miscellanea. Fairy god. Couvade. A folk-tale concerning Jesus Christ. Folk-lore from the Hebrides. Some country remedies and their uses. The Painswick dog-pie. Four Yorkshire folk-tales. — Bibliography. — Vol. IX. No. 1, March, 1898. Some Syrian notes gathered on Mount Lebanon. F. SESSIONS. — Annual report of the council. Presidential address. The discrimination of racial elements in the folk-lore of the British isles. — Reviews. — Correspondence. Bells. Childbirth customs. Divining rod. The origin of Amazonian matriarchy. Fertilisation of birds. — Miscellanea. Giants in pageants. Folk-lore from the Hebrides, III. Stakes at games. — Bibliography. — List of members.